

# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY

OCTOBER 7

## THE WORK OF KUHIO.

It is not generally regarded as either good business or good politics to dispense with the services of a man who accomplishes proper results. Hawaii desires to be regarded in the eyes of congress as a community that thinks, as a place fit to be trusted with the powers of statehood and as a Territory Americanized to the point of being in sympathy with the expressed intention of the powers that be that Oahu be made the American Gibraltar.

What a spectacle we would cut in the eyes of Washington, therefore, if we turned down for reelection the man who has secured for Hawaii more in the way of appropriations than any other one man in congress, the size of his constituency considered? How unfortunate would be the position we would place ourselves in should we practically rebuke congress for the millions being spent here by refusing to send the man who got those appropriations back for another term. Would we qualify for statehood in that way? Decidedly not.

Kuhio is the man who has done things. He has accomplished legislative wonders without a vote. He has brought to Hawaii appropriations that increased with every year of his work.

During his first term in congress, Delegate Kuhio had been quietly studying the situation and getting acquainted with his fellow members. He had paid special attention to the other members of the committees to which he was assigned, and he made it his business to get into close touch with the chairmen of all committees having the control of bills relating to Hawaii.

When, therefore, the second session of Kuhio's first two-year congressional term opened, he knew just when to strike, and how to effectively press Hawaii's claims for legislation.

The result was that the rivers and harbors committee was induced to adopt a project for enlarging and deepening Honolulu harbor at a total cost of \$1,600,000, of which sum \$400,000 was appropriated for immediate use.

The adoption of this project by the congress was a remarkable victory for Delegate Kuhio, because it was the first harbor project to be taken up by congress in the past twenty years without an official survey having been previously ordered by congress. Even so well informed a man as Manager Schwerin of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who was very anxious to have Honolulu harbor deepened for their new ships, said it would be impossible to get more than a survey ordered. But Delegate Kuhio showed his resourcefulness by arguing that the survey of the Hawaiian government should be taken in place of a survey ordered by congress, and he succeeded in having that done.

That remarkable victory for Hawaii was brought about by a policy which Delegate Kuhio has always successfully followed during his whole career in congress; he sought out influential members of the rivers and harbors committee, and succeeded in enlisting their personal friendship and help to such an extent that all the difficulties were overcome and the matter was put through. Many other harbor projects previously recommended by the board of engineers were omitted from the bill because there was not money enough for all; but Honolulu harbor was provided for, because the friends of the Delegate started the watchword: "We must help the Prince get what is really needed for Hawaii."

At the suggestion of his friends, Delegate Kuhio made a speech in the house in which he carefully explained the importance of Honolulu harbor as an international port, and its claims to improvements.

But the Delegate has never made the mistake of relying on speeches to secure legislation. He has adopted the far sounder plan of making friends of influential members of congress, who not only have votes, but who can influence other votes. And it is the remarkable success of the Delegate in making friends in the house and senate that has enabled him to secure so much legislation and such unusually liberal appropriations for Hawaii.

It is an undisputed fact at Washington that "Prince Cupid" is one of the best known and best liked members of congress. Many haole members go to congress for years without being known outside of a small circle of friends. But the "Hawaiian Prince" is known to every member of the house and senate, and he is one of the conspicuous members that they are always proud to point out to the thousands of visitors who come to Washington every year.

This friendly policy toward Prince Kuhio is splendid capital for Hawaii. It helps to defeat any legislation that would injure the Islands, and is the greatest influence in getting the tremendous appropriations that have been secured during the many years of good service by Delegate Kalaniana'ole in congress.

## TELL US, MR. MCANDLESS.

Some time ago The Advertiser offered the use of its columns to L. L. McCandless in order that he might gratify the curiosity of the people of the city concerning some of his views and some of his reported utterances. The offer is again made and by way of assistance we would suggest that McCandless give the people the answers to the following:

Tell us, Mr. McCandless:

Why do you want to work for the passage of a law that would prevent every Punchbowl Portuguese from having a preference right to the home he has built? What have you got against the Punchbowl Portuguese?

Why have you in practically every one of your speeches to the Hawaiians referred to "the failure" of Kuhio to secure the passage of an act of congress to secure indemnity for the former Queen? Do you not know that the matter has always been before congress on legal points and that Kuhio can no more make the law say one thing when it says another than the President himself can? Do you not know that the matter was argued at length before the court of claims this year, by the Queen's attorney, and that Kuhio as Delegate had nothing whatever to do with it? What reason have you for promising to secure indemnity for the Queen for the loss of the crown lands? Have you any reason?

Why did you want to sell all the public land of the Territory to the corporations in 1905, because they were, as you said, only bringing in a little money and cost so much to manage, when you want now to sell none to the corporations, although the expenses of the land commissioner's office is greater now than ever? What is the fundamental reason for this great change in your opinions?

Why do you advocate a taxation system that will bear hardest on the industrious man and allow the lazy landowner or the owner of great untitled tracts to escape with few taxes? Is it because you own more land yourself than you want to work or can lease?

Is it true that you have decided to spend up to sixty thousand dollars in this campaign, thirty thousand of it to be spent on the day of election "hiring" a thousand runners?

These are some of the questions the voters would like answered and The Advertiser columns are open, free of charge, for any replies to them Mr. McCandless may choose to make.

## WHITE PLAQUE AND POLITICS.

Hawaiians might very well afford to study the registration figures when they are given out. The preliminary figures tell of marked increases in the number of voters in the fourth and fifth districts, with a falling off in the number from the first, second, and sixth, and a very large falling off in the third. The totals for Hawaiians and others are not yet announced, but the indications are that it will be seen that the Hawaiian vote this election will be considerably smaller than ever before, with the white vote appreciably larger.

If the Hawaiians will take the figures when they come out and compare them with the figures issued by the board of health, the reason will be plain for the disappearing Hawaiian majority. With ghastly regularity the board of health issues its statistics, twice a month announcing the terrible ravages that tuberculosis is making among the aborigines of these Islands. What is possible is being done by the antituberculous workers to stem the tide of the white death, but practically nothing can be done unless the Hawaiians themselves are awakened to the truth of the situation and help themselves.

This is not a matter of politics; it is a matter of the life or the death of a people.

## THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

For many months out of Portugal have come reports of a people dissatisfied with their position politically. Stories of plot and counterplot, following the assassination of King Carlos, have been published and predictions of the ultimate carrying out of the desires of the republicans—not back by the recoil of horror felt when Carlos and his eldest son fell under the bullets of the assassins—have been freely made in the world's press since the beginning of the year.

Yet, when the final blow was struck in Tuesday's coup in Lisbon, the world was staggered at its suddenness and its complete success. Within twenty-four hours a throne went down with its occupant fleeing for his life and a presidential chair set up, its occupant seated ready for the despatch of his country's business.

It was not a bloodless revolution. In the streets of the city the dead number several hundreds; in the provinces, before these lines are read, bloody fratricidal strife may be under way.

Even when the forces of the revolution are completely victorious, as they undoubtedly will be, the troubles of Portugal will not be at an end. United today against the throne are two widely separated factions, the clericals and the republicans. Like Spain, Portugal has been at odds during the past several months with the Vatican. So severe has been the strain in the relations that at times it seemed that the antidynastic feeling was fostered by the clericals rather than by the socialists and the republicans. At other times the republican tendencies were to the front and the clerical antagonisms were important only as adjuncts to the feeling that the monarchy must go down to give place to a republic.

Only last August the trend of the news was that the clericals were planning a revolution, to supplant the government by a military dictatorship, the first duty of which would be to stamp out the growing republicanism.

Less than a month ago, recognizing the coalition against it, and probably with a view of preventing the catastrophe that has come, the government appointed sixteen liberal peers, to strengthen the government and avoid the necessity of an election and its consequent effect upon a people already stirred up. At the same time the government became more vigorous in its campaign against the Jesuit order and began to use severity in expelling the members of other religious orders. At that time, Doctor Alpoim, chief of the progressive dissidents, frankly told King Manuel that unless the government enforced political and financial reforms the monarchy was doomed and a republic inevitable.

A writer in the Review of Reviews for last month, sizing up the general Iberian situation as it appeared thirty days ago, says:

The present issue in both Spain and Portugal is civil rather than religious. Religion, in truth, has nothing to do with either Spanish or Portuguese decadence. What both these peoples need is new blood and new points of view. Some of the Spanish leaders see this. Spain, said Canalejas in a recent interview, has begun to realize that "she is not living in the middle of the last century, and her statesmen are convinced that they must bring their country abreast of the modern spirit. \* \* \* We cannot and will not permit clericalism to prevent this." Spain, says C. Bogue Luffman in his recent work on that country, is "held to Europe solely by the vitalizing stream of commercial people from the north, the English, French and Germans, and if it were possible to reorganize and preserve her public departments by an international commission she would soon vastly improve her status and estate." The situation in Portugal is not so acute as that in Spain. Lisbon's dispute with Rome revolves around the action of Cardinal Merry del Val in suppressing a Portuguese ecclesiastical review for some comment on political matters. This action by the Vatican was regarded by the government at Lisbon as interference in domestic affairs. The difficulty has been increased by the bill recently introduced in the Portuguese parliament by the minister of justice, providing for the civil registration of births, deaths and marriages. This has hitherto been an important source of income for the clergy. A complete separation of church and state is not likely for years to come in either Spain or Portugal. But modern government, without dictation from any ecclesiastical authority, seems near at hand in both countries.

## A DISAPPOINTING INTERVIEW.

Disappointing in every respect is the attitude taken by Mr. McCandless in the brief answers he makes to some of the pertinent questions of the campaign submitted to him by The Advertiser, his answers appearing in an interview in this issue. It is probable, of course, that the Democratic leader has found a great press of work to attend to in Honolulu, but even so, he should at least be prepared to give a plausible answer to questions arising out of his platform and his public speeches.

In response to the query as to why he advocates a law which would deprive the Punchbowl Portuguese of their preference rights to buy the homes they have created, he avoids the main point and fills in the gap with praise of the Portuguese. His platform and his pledge are to the effect that he will not cease to labor for the passage of a bill that specifically excepts city property from the preference rights provisions, and in the face of that he announces that he believes the Portuguese are "entitled" to their homes. If they are entitled to them, why is he working to see that they cannot get them? The references to the failure of Kuhio to have the preference rights bill passed in 1905 is silly. The rights are granted by law now.

Mr. McCandless dodges the direct question concerning his blame of Kuhio for not getting for Queen Liliuokalani what was never asked for. In place of answering a plain question he announces that appropriations will come whether we have a delegate in congress or not. Just why he should be spending and straining to be a delegate when the office carries no usefulness, is another Democratic mystery, apparently.

Last night, no explanation could be secured from the candidate as to why he favored the particular taxation scheme outlined in his platform. That taxation plank is certainly a wonder and no one can blame McCandless from shying at any attempt to justify it, but he put it in the platform and certainly ought to have something to say in its favor.

The Democratic standard bearer may improve later, but it cannot fail to strike everyone, Democrat as well as Republican, that one who would go to Washington to defend our rights and secure favors for us ought to be someone conversant enough with his own platform of principles to be able to explain them out of hand. McCandless may have had reason to believe that he can dodge, straddle, equivocate and invent and get away with it when he is addressing country meetings, but he must get over the idea that such explanations as he gave last night concerning his position will "go down" in Honolulu.

The offer of the columns of The Advertiser to him, to Mr. Trent and to what few other responsible Democrats are left, is still open.

## DEMOCRACY A BLIGHT.

"If we should have a Democratic administration it would surely spoil the prospects of our sugar plantations and rice plantations. It would not be long before you would see the land formerly planted with cane and rice ruined. \* \* \* if the Democrats should come into power and introduce their free-trade policy the wages will certainly be reduced. There is a danger for us all, and a danger that we must look out for. As for the Republican party, suffice it to say that its aim is for the progress of the country."—Link McCandless, in 1900.

Every word of this is true. But why not tell the cowboys on the ranches that the Democratic free-trade policy would also admit Australian beef and mutton free of duty to the injury of the Hawaiian ranches, cheapening the value of our livestock and lowering the wages of the cowboys.

People on the Big Island, in Kona and Hamakua should remember that Link's Democratic free-trade policy will wipe out the big tobacco industry that has recently been established.

It will also cheapen the price of the wool raised on the Parker Ranch and elsewhere, which is now shipped to the mainland.

"Our immigration laws should be further improved, to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship."—William McKinley, in his inaugural address on March 4, 1897.

McCandless will think that another Portuguese revolution has broken out, when he strikes Punchbowl. His attempt to deprive the Portuguese there of their right to buy homes for themselves has failed to make a hit.

L. L. McCandless will be back from Hawaii today. Probably R. H. Trent will then be able to announce how he stands in the matter of immigration.

Portugal appears to have gone Republican by a large majority.

## CAMPAIGN PROSPECTS.

The Republican party of Honolulu never faced a more encouraging situation than that now presented at this early stage of the campaign. Every sign points to practically a complete Republican sweep. The offices lost to the party through the nominations in the past of unpopular candidates, or candidates whom the people could not accept are now in a fair way to be recovered.

Due to the immense success that has attended his work in the past three congresses principally and to the blunders of the Democratic candidate incidentally, Kuhio will receive a majority on this Island much larger than the substantial one he received in 1908, when he beat McCandless by over eight hundred and Notley by nearly seventeen hundred, out of a total vote cast of 5737. This year the vote will be considerably heavier, the registration being expected to show seven thousand voters. Out of the seven thousand, Kuhio, according to present appearances, will poll nearly four thousand. On the outside Islands, there is not one where he will not have a substantial majority.

These encouraging reports are giving the Republican city candidates the feeling that it is due the party on their part to make the victory a complete one. The ticket ensures not only a harmonious campaign but a campaign that can be carried on thoroughly and systematically. There is not only confidence on the part of each candidate in himself, but confidence on the part of each candidate in every other man on the ticket. The party today is a working whole.

John C. Lane, with the backing of the business community, which desires to see a harmonious board of supervisors, will defeat Fern, who has only his glad hand to recommend him for another term. The board will go Republican straight, because the candidates are not only strong enough in themselves to command the straight party support, but are strong enough in their standing in the community to ensure the greater part of the independent vote.

Under the usual circumstances, Andrew Cox and Jarrett would run a neck-and-neck race, with the odds in favor of Jarrett. Under the present circumstances of this campaign, Jarrett will receive none of the plantation support that might otherwise go to him. He will suffer from the fact that he follows McCandless and gives his strength to the platform and policy that would result, in the event of success, to the serious injury of plantation and other business interests. Jarrett will be defeated by Cox, while Simerson will be elected deputy sheriff over Rose, going in with Cox on the Republican wave.

For the same reason that Jarrett is doomed to defeat, after having shown himself a capable official, R. H. Trent will be beaten by R. W. Shingle. In this case, Trent's vote will be smaller than that of Jarrett. He is a business man, with intimate business relations with sugar men and sugar stock investors and his acceptance of the McCandless anti-immigration policy and his silence in view of the gross misrepresentations made throughout the country by his leader, has not only amazed many of those who worked for him in the past, but has in a measure disgusted them. On the other hand, Shingle has never straddled a single issue of the campaign nor accepted any "vote getting planks" to which he could not conscientiously subscribe as a business man and a Republican. His attitude before and after the convention, has been one that inspired confidence in his straightforwardness. Against this, Trent's policy of silence has no chance. The next treasurer will be R. W. Shingle.

D. Kalanokalani Jr. and James Bicknell are certain of election. Their chances are some of the "cinches" of the campaign.

The Democratic senatorial candidates are jokes, and jokes in mighty poor taste. Few voters will waste time considering them and the election of Judd, Kaloapi, Brown and Chillingworth are certain unless Kalanokalani, on the Home Rule ticket, should develop strength sufficient to beat one of them in the count.

The Republican representative ticket is particularly strong. Last election, with the party split through internal strife and the ragtag attempting to control, two Democrats slipped in. Dan Kamahu and Ed. Like defeated Mailela and Mikalemi in the fifth. Neither of the elected ones accomplished anything, although both were conscientious in their work. The record they made, however, gives no one an excuse to vote for them again, although they are the strongest on the Democratic ticket in their district. The Republican party, in nominating the representative candidates they have and in refusing to nominate some of the candidates that offered themselves, frankly acknowledged the errors of the past and fairly declared their intention of doing the proper thing for the future. This is the attitude that the voters will encourage by giving each of the men named good, substantial majorities.

The active campaign in the city commences next week. It should be a campaign of education and the various meetings should be attended by those whose presence will ensure educational addresses to the Hawaiians on the parts of the candidates. This year the Republican party has given the independent voter no excuse to depart from straight party lines except in one case. With that one exception, the ticket may be voted straight by straight voters, without fear of being a yellow dog supporter.

The Advertiser is not a "Straight Ticket" advocate for the sake of the straight ticket, but this year it is, like the majority, mighty close to a straight ticket supporter.

## THE PUNCHBOWL LOTS.

L. L. McCandless is not disposed to enter into any explanation of the fact that his proposed land law for Hawaii, which he induced Congressman Candler to introduce at the last session of congress, would, if passed, practically debar the Punchbowl Portuguese of any chance they might have to acquire title to the homes they have made for themselves, but his trusty lieutenant, T. J. Ryan, is quite willing to talk on this subject, as on any other. He is so anxious to be heard, in fact, that he challenges the editor of The Advertiser to debate the matter of the Punchbowl lots in public.

Fortunately the public can be spared any such a debate. Neither Mr. Ryan, nor Mr. McCandless can explain away the fact that the McCandless Land Bill goes out of its way to except the dwellers on city lots from any preference rights, nor can any words of theirs make the Democratic platform mean anything but the one thing when it says:

"WE PLEDGE OUR CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS TO NEVER CEASE IN HIS ENDEAVORS UNTIL THE PUBLIC LAND LAW OF HAWAII IS FURTHER AMENDED SUBSTANTIALLY AS SHOWN IN H. R. 21425, introduced in the house of representatives at Washington, D. C., February 19, 1900, and locally known as the Candler land bill."

This means that McCandless, if elected, will attempt to change the present land law to make it like the one he has been touting as the great solver of all land troubles.

Now, in connection with preference rights, which Kuhio, after years of work has finally secured on behalf of the Punchbowl Portuguese and others situated like them, what does this McCandless Bill provide?

Here is the section:

That any person qualified to enter public lands and who was residing upon public land in the Territory of Hawaii April 30, 1900, and who is residing upon the same land upon the date of approval of this Act WHEREVER SUCH LAND IS MORE USEFUL FOR AGRICULTURAL THAN CITY PURPOSES shall have a preference right to enter such land in accordance with the classification and area prescribed in section six of this Act.

In view of the bill itself and the solemn platform pledge, it is quite unnecessary to debate with Mr. Ryan. It is quite unnecessary, also, for the Democratic candidate to devote time announcing his aloha for the Portuguese. His bill and his platform mean only one thing: They mean that IF McCANDLESS IS ELECTED, THE PUNCHBOWL PORTUGUESE, WHO ARE SAVING UP THEIR MONEY TO BUY THEIR HOMES, MIGHT AS WELL QUIT, BECAUSE WHEN THE KAPOLANI ESTATE LEASE IS ENDED MR. McCANDLESS, OR ANY OTHER MAN WITH MONEY, MAY BID AGAINST THE ONES WHO BUILT THE LITTLE HOMES AND BUY THEM AWAY FROM THE ONES TO WHOM THE REPUBLICAN LAND LAW NOW SAYS THEY SHALL GO.

The McCandless bill would make the sale of the Punchbowl lots open to everyone, while the Portuguese would not only have to bid on the land itself, but on the houses they have once paid for, on the grapevines they have planted, on all the improvements they have made and paid for.

McCandless may love the Portuguese as much as he says he does in his speeches, but why does he stand pledged, if elected, to take away the chance they have now under the Kuhio bill to buy their homes?

## W. G. Hall Is Held.

Steamer W. G. Hall leaves this afternoon for Kauai ports, having been held to take Kauai people who arrive aboard the Oceanic steamship Sierra which gets in from San Francisco this morning. The Hall, otherwise, would have sailed for the Garden Island yesterday afternoon.

## WHY?

From a small beginning the sale and use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has extended to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries. Why? Because it has proved especially valuable for coughs and colds. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.